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Country programme document for Tajikistan (2016-2020)

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I. Programme rationale

1. Tajikistan is a landlocked, mountainous country in Central Asia with a population of 8.3 million, according to the national Agency of Statistics, and with gross national income per capita at $990, based on 2013 worldwide development indicators complied by the World Bank. Tajikistan is the only low-income country in the Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States region, according to World Bank country data. The country borders Afghanistan to the South, China to the East, Kyrgyzstan to the North, and Uzbekistan to the West. Barely 7 per cent of the country's land is arable. Tajikistan possesses vast water resources stored in glaciers, lakes and underground sources.

2. Recovery from the devastating social and economic consequences of civil war and the start of reforms led to steady, though unequal, growth over the past decade averaging 8 per cent annually, according to World Bank country data. Poverty declined from 81 per cent in 1999 to approximately 32 per cent in 2014, according to the National Development Strategy review report 2014, thereby allowing the country to meet Millennium Development Goal (MDG) 1 Enrolment and completion of primary education are near universal with good gender parity, and the maternal mortality rate halved between 2000 and 2013. Tajikistan is among the top 10 economies that improved most in 2013-2014, making it easier to do business, according to the Doing Business Report 2015. Despite these impressive results, Tajikistan still faces a number of challenges.

3. Poverty remains widespread in rural areas, especially in the Khatlon region and Gorno Badakshan Autonomous Oblast, and inequality is growing.[1] Women and girls from rural areas and the youth population continue to be disadvantaged as a result of inadequate job opportunities and limited access to health, education, safe water, energy and other public services, owing to obsolete infrastructure and poor maintenance. Unemployment, disabilities and HIV/AIDS are also factors of exclusion and vulnerability for men and women, particularly in rural areas. Weak governance, accountability and transparency and limited participation undermine the capacity of institutions to deliver those services to all citizens. Corruption is prevalent despite a slightly positive trend observed since 2010 that came on the heels of the Government's ongoing measures to address it, especially the country's accession to the United Nations Convention Against Corruption and adoption of a "rather strong and comprehensive anti-corruption law".[2] Lack of an effective free legal aid system hampers access to justice for vulnerable groups; in remote areas, access to information and civil registry services is limited.[3]

4. Lack of private sector employment opportunities, particularly for youth and women, are a challenge to poverty reduction[4] and inclusive economic growth. Young people represent over 40 per cent of the population, accounting for 60 per cent of the registered unemployed and represent a large share (over 15 per cent) of discouraged workers. Female employment rates remain at 25 per cent, and the male-female wage gap is significant.[5] Limited

[1] Percentage of loss in human development, i.e., the gap between the human development index (HDI) and inequality-adjusted HDI increased from 18 per cent in 2012 to 19.2 per cent in 2013, *Human Development Report 2014*.

[2] "Overview of corruption and anti-corruption in Tajikistan," Transparency International, 2013.

[3] According to the "Legal problems of vulnerable groups in Tajikistan" survey, 13.5 per cent of households have a family member without a passport, 3.5 per cent without birth certificates, 2.3 per cent and 2.7 per cent lacking residence and marriage certificates, respectively.

[4] Recent presidential addresses to Parliament and the nation have set quantitative targets for national development by 2020: to double GDP and to reduce poverty to 20 per cent, while also expanding the middle class.

[5] Female wage in the real sector represents only 40.7 per cent of male wage, "Man and women in Tajikistan", Agency of Statistics under the President of Tajikistan, 2015.

availability of electricity, affordable finance, new technologies and skilled labour impedes the ability of local businesses to grow. Legal frameworks and business regulations are improving but are often not properly implemented. Foreign trade opportunities, access to international transportation and communication systems are limited. The agriculture sector generates about 53 per cent of employment while it makes just 20 per cent of gross domestic product (GDP). Weak access to markets, credit, land and irrigation, as well as low economies of scale, poor product diversification and land degradation remain important challenges for farmers. Obsolete infrastructure, limited investments, unclear institutional and legal frameworks and weak management undermine the country's ability to capitalize on its abundant water resources, which ought to be sufficient to satisfy irrigation, consumption and electricity generation needs. Implementation of agrarian and water sector reforms is therefore critical, particularly for the 77 per cent of the poor who live in rural areas.

5. Growing risks of climate change and disasters, with limited response capabilities, affect the poor severely, as reported in the third national communication to the United Nations Framework on Climate Change 2014. Rural populations are more vulnerable to disasters such as droughts, floods and earthquakes. Urban populations are also exposed to earthquakes and hazards from poor waste management and growing pollution. Institutional capacities are insufficient to implement adaptation policies and the lack of insurance mechanisms poses additional risks. Unstable energy supply hinders economic growth, job creation, schools and hospitals, disproportionately affecting about one million of the rural population, leaving children and women especially vulnerable. Only some 49 per cent of the rural population has access to safe drinking water. The water and sanitation systems are frequently interrupted by power outages. National water governance and management systems require improvement.

6. Different population groups face different vulnerabilities requiring particular attention: women and girls in rural areas, unemployed youth and persons with disabilities. Gender inequality is pervasive despite a legal framework that protects women's rights. Violence against women and girls is widespread.[6] Women's rights awareness and participation in decision-making are low. Persons with disabilities often face stigma and discrimination and suffer from negative perceptions, lack of appropriate legal and social protection. Young people often have no voice in decision-making.

7. Tajikistan is particularly vulnerable to external shocks and regional economic crises, and remittances contributed 42 per cent to GDP in 2014, according to World Bank estimates. The country's Migration Service reported that in 2014, 834,000 Tajiks left Tajikistan (106,400 women) in search of employment, mostly in the Russian Federation. However, recent data indicate a declining trend in remittance inflow (approximately 30 per cent decline this year compared to 2014 according to the International Monetary Fund) and a potential wave of returning migrants[7] triggered by the currency crisis in the Russian Federation and in the region. Consequently, poverty, unemployment and vulnerability are expected to rise. Furthermore, Tajikistan is susceptible to various challenges posed by its landlocked geography and the potential instability in Afghanistan. This calls for increased regional cooperation to enhance connectivity and legal movement of people, goods and services and to manage transboundary water resources more effectively. UNDP neutrality and impartiality enables the organization to facilitate inter-governmental cooperation in this area in an innovative and collaborative way, for example, through the livelihood

[6] According to "Medical and demographic assessment of Tajikistan," 2012, 19 per cent of all women (15 to 49 years old) and one fifth of married women reported different types of domestic violence.

[7] Official migration data report a 10 to 15 per cent decline in the number of labour migrants leaving Tajikistan in 2014.

improvement project between the governments of Tajikistan and Afghanistan in the Tajik-Afghan border area supported by the Government of Japan through the Japan International Cooperation Agency.

8. During the current country programme cycle, UNDP contributed significantly to achieving a number of outcome-level results. A recent government review of the National Development Strategy recognized the UNDP contribution to participatory planning processes at the district level among the most notable achievements.[8] A participatory and integrated cross-sectoral approach to local development enabled communities to benefit from a better business enabling environment and access to economic infrastructure and microfinance, generating jobs and incomes as reported in the rural growth programme evaluation report of 2013. UNDP policy advice and technical assistance also strengthened institutional capacities in promoting the rule of law and water sector reforms.

9. The 2014 annual report of the Republican Centre for Tropical Disease Control recognized, as part of its outcome-level evaluation, that the multi-sectoral integrated approach brings better, more sustainable results, an important lessons learned, as vividly demonstrated by the UNDP contribution to the near elimination of malaria, from 2,500 cases in 2005 to seven in 2014, and the near achievement of MDG 6. A unified framework for coordinated and coherent policy, capacity development and advocacy efforts of public health structures and various non-health sector actors, including governmental institutions responsible for agriculture, water management, education and border security, as well as civil society and local communities, contributed to the achievement of this result, as reported in the outcome evaluation 2013 of the national HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria control programme, 2010-2013.

10. As mentioned before, Tajikistan is exposed to a wide array of internal and external vulnerabilities, which are inter-linked and reinforce each other, thereby increasing the risk of complex, compound crisis situations. Addressing these vulnerabilities simultaneously is critical for strengthening the country's and its populations' resilience and for ensuring sustainability of development gains. Experiences gained through the multi-sectoral integrated approach to solving complex problems and achieving sustainable results will guide the implementation of this country programme. Involvement of stakeholders and coherent efforts at the policy, institutional and individual levels will be essential for success.

II. Programme priorities and partnerships

11. The formulation of the proposed country programme coincides with that of the new National Development Strategy, 2016-2030. The priorities of the proposed country programme are aligned with those of the new United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF), 2016-2030 and the National Development Strategy, and are informed by the outcomes of the review of the current National Development Strategy, 2003-2015, the UNDAF, 2010-2015, evaluation and global and national consultations on the post-2015 development agenda.[9] Furthermore, UNDP undertook an in-depth analysis to identify key development issues and pathways for the country's sustainable development based on practical experience and empirical evidence.

12. The proposed country programme focuses on four priorities using an issues-based approach, with better targeting to reach the most vulnerable and excluded groups such as

[8] District development planning started in 2009, reaching to 47 out of 67 districts of Tajikistan by 2014.

[9] Broad post-2015 development agenda consultations were conducted in Tajikistan, in particular with women, youth, persons with disabilities and minority groups along with civil society and the private sector.

women in rural areas (including female-headed households), persons with disabilities, persons living with HIV and unemployed youth. Using its strong partnership with government institutions at all levels, United Nations organizations, development partners, private sector and civil society, UNDP will advise on 'big picture' reforms and undertake capacity-building and scaling-up actions to address programme priorities in a coherent, sustainable manner. UNDP will promote the advancement of gender equality and empowerment of women as agents of change and as leaders in the development processes that shape their lives. It will emphasize and promote South-South and triangular cooperation as distinct drivers of change and results. UNDP is committed to expanding the range and scope of South-South and triangular cooperation partnerships to foster development prospects, particularly in the areas of local governance, access to justice and social inclusion. Concrete examples of targeting, scaling-up and South-South and triangular cooperation are provided below.

13. In line with the UNDP strategic plan (2014-2017), the programme will aim at transformational development results in the following priority areas: (a) improved governance, rule of law and access to justice; (b) sustainable and equitable economic growth; (c) social equity and protection of vulnerable groups from violence and discrimination; and (d) resilience and environmental sustainability. It will contribute directly to strategic plan outcomes 1, 2, 4, 5, and indirectly to outcomes 3 and 7.

14. *Improved governance, rule of law and access to justice.* To reverse growing inequalities and exclusion, UNDP will support policies and capacities for more effective, transparent, accountable and responsive governance that will bring greater development benefits to citizens and increase their confidence in public institutions. Strengthening national and local governance will be the key to securing more equitable access to services for the poor and excluded. UNDP will pursue this goal by bringing about improvements in the policy, legislative and financial frameworks that will result in stronger, transparent and accountable planning and budget allocation, sustainable public procurement, improved management and monitoring capacities for service delivery across sectors (including for persons living with HIV) in both urban and rural areas, while testing and scaling up new models of civil society engagement and voice. UNDP will also support the Government in identifying and implementing institutional and legal responses, and in fostering broader public and government engagement to address and change practices of corruption.

15. UNDP will also address inequalities and exclusion through reinforced rule of law and access to justice. It will support sector-wide policy development and help to create an effective, transparent and sustainable legal aid system and improved civil registration services, especially for rural women, victims of domestic violence, and persons with disabilities. UNDP will support the Government in ratifying major human rights conventions, including the Convention of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture, and in implementing Universal Periodic Review (UPR) recommendations. To increase citizens' security in border areas and to promote social cohesion and intercommunal cooperation, UNDP will support efforts to improve integrated border management and cross-border cooperation, including with regard to community access to land and water resources, while safeguarding the rights of persons needing international protection.

16. *Sustainable and equitable economic growth.* Based on its comparative advantages and experiences, and in collaboration with various stakeholders, UNDP will continue to promote private sector development by creating a favourable environment for businesses, trade and direct investments. For these purposes, UNDP will assist the Government in implementing its World Trade Organization post-accession plan and strengthen its regional collaboration, for example, with Afghanistan and Kyrgyzstan in the agro-processing sector,

using South-South and triangular cooperation, as it helps to adapt Tajikistan trade and business strategies to economic prospects in the region.

17. Using its on-the-ground presence and established partnerships in the Khatlon and Soghd regions and Rasht Valley, UNDP will continue to support local policies and capacities for job creation and improved livelihoods, particularly for women and youth, through sustainable management of natural resources. UNDP will replicate this support in other regions, including the Gorno Badakshan Autonomous Oblast. UNDP will help to develop 'green jobs' through promotion of economic diversification and sustainable technologies at the local level and improved access to irrigation and sustainable and renewable energy resources. It will work to scale up the successful practice of community mobilization and the establishment of a supporting chain of referral services for target beneficiaries – from access to professional and vocational education, to access to finance and relevant legal assistance. It will expand the target areas to include mountainous and remote rural areas and cross-border areas with marked poverty rates. The organization will promote innovative approaches to social entrepreneurship and inclusive business models to help small enterprises access value chains, expand and create jobs.

18. *Social equity and protection of vulnerable groups from violence and discrimination.* Increasing inequalities among certain population groups suffering a range of discriminations, especially women in rural areas, unemployed youth, persons with disabilities and persons living with HIV, call for targeted solutions to protect their rights, and empower them in line with the new UNDAF and the corporate UNDP strategic agenda. Through increased collaboration with civil society and joint efforts with other United Nations organizations as part of the Delivering-as-One approach, UNDP will assist the Government to address the issues of domestic violence and to accelerate holistic reforms for social protection. UNDP, jointly with United Nations organizations, will develop the capacity of the national Agency of Statistics to improve the quality and availability of disaggregated data and statistical information in order to inform policy decisions targeting the most vulnerable. UNDP will support civil society organizations' participation in policy discussions to ensure they are part of solutions to address and prevent issues of violence against women and stigma and discrimination against persons living with HIV/AIDS and persons with disabilities. UNDP will address gender inequalities from an integral perspective; it will support women's economic empowerment through greater employment and livelihood opportunities in remote and rural areas. UNDP will also support national and local actors to increase the gender responsiveness of social protection measures.

19. *Resilience and environmental sustainability.* The programme will promote integrated and gender-responsive approaches to development, building the resilience of communities to climate variability and climate-related hazards, in line with the UNDP strategic plan. UNDP will ensure that disaster risk reduction and adaptation strategies address the differential vulnerabilities of men and women. UNDP will maintain its strategic policy dialogue with the Government to promote: renewable energy and energy efficiency; the reform agenda for integrated water resource management; increased climate resilience, and disaster risk reduction. UNDP will support the creation of local-level green jobs and promote access to energy (using South-South and triangular cooperation for transfer of knowledge and technologies), water and the sound management of chemicals and waste. In this regard, UNDP will partner with global environmental funds (Global Environment Facility (GEF), Green Climate Fund), United Nations Environment programme (UNEP), the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA) and the United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (UNISDR), as well as development partners to design and implement sustainable management solutions of natural resources and ecosystem services at national and subnational levels.

III. Programme and risk management

20. The country programme outlines UNDP contributions to national results and serves as the primary unit of accountability to the Executive Board for results alignment and resources assigned to the programme at country level. Accountabilities of managers at the country, regional and headquarters levels with respect to country programmes are prescribed in the organization's programme and operations policies and procedures along with the internal controls framework.

21. The programme will be nationally executed as defined in the UNDAF, 2016-2020. The National Steering Committee under the UNDAF will oversee overall progress, being informed by the results groups made up of national partners and United Nations organizations. UNDP will take part in the national Development Coordination Council and will continue to lead its governance cluster. UNDP will take full account of social and environmental sustainability issues when designing and running its projects.

22. Project implementation modalities are agreed with the Government and include direct implementation, while steadily transitioning towards national implementation where capacities and circumstances permit. When using the national implementation modality, UNDP will undertake micro-assessments using the harmonized approach to cash transfers modality to gauge the ability of potential implementing partners to manage resources, and it will help to develop their project management capacity. UNDP will directly implement projects in specific circumstances and those previously approved, as well as those supported by vertical funds such as the GEF and the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (GFATM). The country office is experienced and fully capacitated to undertake the direct implementation modality and to provide support to national implementation.

23. The Government agreed that UNDP will provide support services for national implementation, as required, which would not involve a separate letter of agreement. This modality reduces project management risks, considering the complexity and specificity of the Tajikistan development context.

24. UNDP will work with the Government to design a strategic, coherent, long-term partnership and resource mobilization strategy to meet the country programme quality and resource requirements and to manage the risk of under-funding. UNDP will apply innovative, policy-oriented, issues-based cooperation approaches with multilateral and bilateral development partners such as the European Union, Finland, Japan, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom, and will strategically engage with emerging donors, including but not limited to the Russian Federation and Turkey. UNDP will also negotiate with the Government mutually beneficial opportunities that greater government cost-sharing could engender in the future.

25. The main external risks for programme delivery relate to the potential decline of stability and security triggered by the regional economic crises and/or the situation in Afghanistan. Internal risks are linked to natural disasters, community-level disputes over access and management of natural resources, and social instability over the potential deterioration of the socioeconomic situation and rising unemployment. UNDP will closely monitor the situation, introduce risks mitigation measures and apply an early warning approach.

V. Monitoring and evaluation

26. Considering the challenges to data and statistical information quality and availability, monitoring and evaluation will be a key element of this programme. Based on lessons

learned on the challenges in measuring progresses of the current UNDAF and the country programme action plan, the results and resources framework identifies more specific, measurable, achievable, relevant and time-bound (SMART) indicators and relies on national data and statistics from international sources, including United Nations organizations' estimates and analysis.

27. UNDP will enhance and expand the monitoring and evaluation platform to ensure better quality and data disaggregation by sex, age, wage, rural/urban and other target groups of population. To achieve this, UNDP will commission assessments, analysis and surveys. It will use independent external evaluations to strengthen robust measurement and facilitate learning and evidence-based decision-making. It will carry out monitoring and evaluation through UNDAF mechanisms, engaging United Nations organizations, government, civil society and development partners.

28. UNDP will further support existing national monitoring and evaluation systems, such as the automated system in the Ministry of Economic Development and Trade and the Aid Information Management System, developed with UNDP assistance, in coordination with various partners, to enhance national data collection and statistical systems over time.

29. To strengthen the internal monitoring and evaluation function, UNDP will apply a systematic approach through regular collection and analysis of disaggregated data, use of existing innovative monitoring and evaluation tools and staff capacity building. UNDP will allocate human resources and a proportion of project budgets to cover the costs of these activities.

Annex. Results and resources framework for Tajikistan (2016-2020)

NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL: Improving public administration system and macroeconomic development (Outcomes 5.2.1.; 5.2.3.; 5.2.4.).

UNDAF OUTCOME 1: People in Tajikistan have their rights protected and benefit from improved access to justice and quality services delivered by accountable, transparent, and gender-responsive legislative, executive and judicial institutions at all levels.

RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME: 2.

UNDAF OUTCOME INDICATOR(S), BASELINES, TARGET(S)	DATA SOURCE AND FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION, AND RESPONSIBILITIES	INDICATIVE COUNTRY PROGRAMME OUTPUTS *(including indicators, baselines, targets)*	MAJOR PARTNERS/ PARTNERSHIPS FRAMEWORKS	INDICATIVE RESOURCES BY OUTCOME (*US dollars*)
Indicator 1.1. Voice and accountability Baseline: 2013: -1.48; Target: 0 **Indicator 1.2.** Government effectiveness Baseline: 2013: -1.08; Target: 0 **Indicator 1.3.** Rule of law Baseline: 2013: -1.24; Target: 0 **Indicator 1.4.** Open budget index Baseline: 17 Legislative strength: moderate; Strength Assessment Inventory strength: strong; Public engagement: weak Target: 41 **Indicator 1.5.** Percentage of improvement in public confidence in delivery of basic services, disaggregated by sex, urban/rural and income Baseline: 0% Target: 10% **Indicator 1.6.** Percentage of most at-risk population living with HIV. Baseline: People who inject drugs: 12.8%; Sex workers: 4.7%; Men Who Have Sex with Men (MSM): 1.5% Target: People who inject drugs: < 10%; Sex workers: < 4%; MSM: < 1.5%	Worldwide governance indicators (-2.5 to 2.5 high), World Bank Open budget index Public opinion survey on perception of the quality of services (commissioned by the United Nations) The Statistics Agency under the President of the Republic of Tajikistan Treaty body reports Report on implementation of the judicial and legal reform programme Report on implementation of national and local development strategies/programmes Annual AIDS progress report, data of National HIV/AIDS Centre, Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) data (biennially)	**<u>Output 1.1:</u> The national and subnational governments have the capacity to strategically plan, budget, monitor and deliver basic services in an inclusive, transparent and participatory manner** **Indicator 1.1.1:** Number of subnational governments/administrations which show improved capacities for planning, budgeting and monitoring, including on gender-responsive planning, budgeting and monitoring, basic service delivery Baseline: 2, Target: 4; Data source: Ministry for Economic Development and Trade reports **Indicator 1.1.2:** Number of additional civil society groups, including women, youth, disability and HIV-focused civil society organizations (CSOs), have strengthened capacity to engage in critical development issues and development planning, budgeting and monitoring at national and local levels Baseline: To be determined; Target: Additional 10 for each group; Data source: Evaluation reports **Indicator 1.1.3:** Extent to which national government (Local Development Committee) is able to strategically plan and monitor budget allocations for service delivery at the subnational level Baseline: not available, Target: partially; Data source: Evaluation reports **<u>Output 1.2:</u> Justice sector institutions enabled to uphold rule of law in compliance with international commitments; promote and protect human rights and improve access to justice and civil registration of vulnerable population groups, especially women, youth and persons with disabilities** **Indicator 1.2.1:** Number of strengthened operational institutions supporting the fulfilment of nationally and internationally ratified human rights obligations Baseline: very partially [10] Target: partially; Data source: treaty body reports	Executive Office of the President National Human Rights Institution Ministry of Justice Ministry for Economic Development and Trade Ministry of Finance Ministry of Health and Social Protection Parliament Statistics Agency Agency on Civil Service District authorities, local self-governments Committee on Women and Family Affairs AIDS centres CSOs United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), UNFPA, United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and Empowerment of Women (UN-Women), World Health Organization	**Regular:** **$ 4,585,000** **Other:** **$50,574,000**

[10] Baseline will be available as part of UPR second cycle due in 2016.

		Indicator 1.2.2: Number of people with access to state guaranteed legal aid services, disaggregated by sex and disability condition;[11] Baseline: 0 Target: 20,760 people, including 13,701 women,1,660 persons with disabilities; Data source: Legal Aid Case Management System **<u>Output 1.3:</u> National institutions, systems, laws and policies strengthened for equitable, accountable and effective delivery of HIV and related services** **Indicator 1.3.1:** Number of people reached by behavioural change communication, sex-disaggregated Baseline: 2014: 30,137 (23,102 men, 7,035 women) Target: 31,753 men, 9,165 women; Data source: GFATM reports **Indicator 1.3.2:** Number of men and women living with HIV receiving antiretroviral therapy Baseline: 1,286 men, 880 women; Target: 2,661 men, 2,177 women; Data source: GFATM reports **<u>Output 1.4:</u> Cross-border cooperation along the Tajik-Afghan and Kyrgyz-Tajik border enhanced to reduce insecurity risks** **Indicator 1.4.1:** Number of new border related infrastructure and services operating along the Tajik-Afghan border Baseline: 0;[12] Target: 10 **Indicator 1.4.2:** Number of people benefiting from mediation mechanisms and measures following the diagnostic reports identifying/analysing potential conflicts and risks to development Baseline: 0; Target: 80,000; Data source: Independent assessment	(WHO), UNAIDS Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), Shanghai Cooperation Organization, Government of Finland, Government of the Russian Federation, GFATM, other donors	
NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL: Improvement of the investment climate and development of the private sector and entrepreneurship (Outcomes 5.2.5; 5.2.6; 5.2.7; 5.2.8).				
UNDAF OUTCOME 2: People in Tajikistan benefit from equitable and sustainable economic growth through decent and productive employment, stable energy supply, improved access to specialized knowledge and innovation and more favourable business environment especially for entrepreneurs and farmers.				
RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOMES: 1.				
Indicator 2.1: Rank attained by Tajikistan in World Bank Ease of Doing Business report Baseline: 166 Target: <166 **Indicator 2.3:** Poverty rate in Tajikistan Baseline: 35,6 % Target: 20%	*Indicator 2.1:* Data source: World Bank Ease of Doing Business report (Annually) *Indicator 2.3:* Data source: National reports, and Ministry for	**<u>Output 2.1:</u> National and subnational systems and institutions enabled to achieve structural transformation of productive capacities that are sustainable and employment and livelihoods-intensive** **Indicator 2.1.1:** Number of additional full-time equivalent jobs created, sex-disaggregated Baseline: 6,295 (including 4,242 female) Target: 81,884 (32,750 female); Data source: Progress reports	Ministry for Economic Development and Trade Ministry of Agriculture State Committee on Investments and State Property	**Regular: $ 5,049,000** **Other: $63,922,000**

[11] Indicator Note: Tracking cases disaggregated by whether they are related to gender-based violence or others will start in January 2016.

[12] There are eight operational border-crossing points along the Tajik-Afghan border.

Indicator 2.4: Employment rate (formal and informal), (disaggregated by sex, age and rural/urban) Baseline: 2013: Overall formal employment rate: 28.26%; disaggregated data are not available or non-comparable Targets: Employment rate: (a) general population: 40% (30% female); (b) young people (18 to 30 years): 20%; (c) Rural population (20%) **Indicator 2.9:** Coverage by cost-efficient and sustainable energy in rural areas during winter Baseline: 5 million people living in rural areas have on average six hours (per day) of electricity in winter Target: Access to cost-efficient and sustainable energy ensured for at least 200,000 people in rural areas for 12 hours in winter	Economic Development and Trade data (Annually) *Indicator 2.4:* Data source: International Labour Organization (ILO) data and national statistics, Ministry of Labour, Employment and Migration data (Annually)[13] *Indicator2.9:* Data source: official government data, data of independent monitoring (barknest.tj) (Annually)	**Indicator 2.1.2:** Number of additional people benefiting from strengthened livelihoods, sex-disaggregated Baseline: 82,585 (including 40,839 female) Target: 107,361 (42,944 female); Data source: Progress reports **Indicator 2.1.3:** Extent to which policies, systems and/or institutional measures are in place at the national and subnational levels to generate and strengthen employment and livelihoods Baseline: Very partially Target: Largely; Data source: National Development Strategy review **Indicator 2.1.4:** Number of additional schemes which expand and diversify the productive base, based on the use of sustainable production technologies Baseline: 15 Target: 25; Data source: External evaluations **Output 2.2: Improved sustainable management and use of natural resources, chemicals and waste, for better livelihoods and employment** **Indicator 2.2.1:** Number of jobs and livelihoods created through solutions for management of natural resources, ecosystem services, chemicals and waste, sex-disaggregated Baseline: 333 (85 for women), 12,000 livelihoods ; Target 1,000 (400 for women), 10,000 livelihoods (4,000 for women) **Indicator 6.2.2:** Status of the water sector reform implementation **Baseline:** Capacity assessment of the water sector completed **Target:** All measures related to institutional restructuring of the water sector reform are implemented **Output 2.3: Inclusive and sustainable solutions adopted to achieve increased energy efficiency and energy access (especially off-grid sources of renewable energy)** **Indicator 2.3.1:** Number of new development partnerships with funding for improved energy efficiency and/or sustainable energy solutions targeting rural communities, prioritising women and vulnerable Baseline: 1 Target: 2; Data source: Partners' progress reports **Indicator 2.3.2:** Number of people with improved access to renewable energy in winter Baseline: 3,700 Target: 10,000; Data source: Household surveys	Ministry of Industry and New Technology Ministry of Finance Ministry of Labour, Employment and Migration Statistics Agency Committee on Environmental Protection National Bank District authorities, local self-governments CSOs, private sector Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), ILO, UN-Women, United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE), United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) United Nations Human Security Trust Fund, United Nations Peace Building Fund, Government of Japan/JICA, Government of Russia, GEF, other key donors	

[13] Solid baseline data disaggregation by age/location is not available, proxy indicators based on national estimations or random surveys will be used to estimate disaggregated biennial data.

		Output 2.4: National data collection, measurement and analytical systems in place to plan, adopt and implement equitable, sustainable and resilient national development strategies and monitor progress on the post-2015 sustainable development goals **Indicator 2.4.1:** Extent to which disaggregated data is used to monitor progress on national development goals aligned with post-2015 development agenda Baseline: Very partially Target: Partially; Data source: National statistics **Indicator 2.4.2:** Effective mechanisms in place to collect and disseminate quality and disaggregated data and gender statistics Baseline: Existing mechanisms are not functional Target: Functional mechanism in place; Data source: Statistics Agency		
NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL: Promotion of gender equality (Outcome 7.7).					
UNDAF OUTCOME 5: Women, youth, children, persons with disabilities and other vulnerable groups are protected from violence and discrimination, have voice that is heard and are respected as equal members of society.					
RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME: 4.					
Indicator 5.1: Gender inequality index Baseline: 0.383 Target: <0.383 **Indicator 5.2:** Gender gap index (out of 142 countries; 1= equality) Baseline: 0.665 Target: >0.665 **Indicator 5.4:** Number of 2011 UPR gender-specific recommendations implemented Baseline: 2 Target: 22	**Indicator 5.1:** Data source: Human Development Report (Annually) **Indicator: 5.2** Data source: The Global Gender Gap Index report, World Economic Forum (Biennially) **Indicator 5.3** Data source: UPR implementation (Biennial)	**Output 5.1: Measures accelerated to advance women's economic empowerment and participation in decision-making** **Indicator 5.1.1:** Extent to which policies to promote women's economic empowerment show improved implementation Baseline: There has been a national policy debate (informed by evidence-based assessments, advocacy efforts, and/or national dialogues) and/or an agenda for change agreed for policies to promote women's economic empowerment. Target: There is an observable overall shift in knowledge, attitudes and practices of both duty-bearers and rights-holders in the area affected by the policy (evidence that women's economic empowerment has been effectively promoted). Data source: Review of national policy documents. **Indicator 5.1.2:** Number of strengthened laws/policies in place to secure women's participation in decision-making Baseline: 0 Target: 3; Data source: Convention on Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women reports **Output 5.2: Options enabled and facilitated for inclusive social protection of the most vulnerable groups** **Indicator 5.2.1:** Extent to which policy and institutional reforms and available capacities of national and local actors increase access to social protection schemes targeting the poor and other at-risk groups disaggregated by sex	Executive Office Ministry of Internal Affairs Committee on Women and Family Affairs Committee on Youth, Sports and Tourism Ministry of Finance Statistics Agency Ministry of Health and Social Protection Ministry for Economic Development and Trade Ministry of Education District authorities, local self-governments CSOs for women, persons with disabilities, persons living with HIV/AIDS UNFPA, UNICEF, UN-Women, Office of the United Nations High	**Regular: $2,548,000** **Other: $18,893,000**

		Baseline: National policy frameworks are at a nascent stage in determining who is excluded from social protection schemes and why. National and local actors lack capacity for gender-responsive social protection Target: Policy/legislative reforms approved and implemented with some evidence that these will lead to increased access and improved targeting for women and poor. Capacities of national and local actors in place to ensure gender-responsive social protection. Data source: Review of policy documents **<u>Output 5.3</u>: Civil society enabled to engage in policy level discussions addressing discrimination, gender based violence and emerging issues of inequality** **Indicator 5.3.1:** Number of proposals for legal reform to fight discrimination adopted with CSO participation (focus on women, persons with disabilities, minorities, migrants) Baseline: 2 Target: 10. Data source: UPR assessment	Commissioner for Refugees, United Nations for Drugs and Crime	
NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL: Promotion of environmental sustainability (Outcome 7.6).				
UNDAF OUTCOME 6: People in Tajikistan are more resilient to natural and human-disasters benefiting from improved policy and operational frameworks for environmental protection and sustainable management of natural resources.				
RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOMES: 5.				
Indicator 6.7. Effective institutional and policy frameworks in place to enhance the implementation of disaster and climate risks at the national level that specifically address equity and gender considerations Baseline: Insufficient capacities of the institutions for disaster risk management in Tajikistan Target: Capacitated and well-coordinated policy and institutional frameworks for disaster risk management in Tajikistan **Indicator 6.8.** Proportion of at-risk population covered by national and community level mechanisms to prepare for and recover from disaster events <u>Baseline:</u> To be determined <u>Target:</u> To be determined	Programme/project reports Laws, policies adopted by government (annually)	**<u>Output 6.1</u>: Effective legislative, policy and institutional frameworks in place for conservation, sustainable use, access and benefit sharing of natural resources management, biodiversity, ecosystems** **Indicator 6.1.1:** Institutionalized coordinated environmental information management and monitoring system in place Baseline: None Target: Institutionalized coordinated environmental information management and monitoring system established and functional. **Indicator 6.1.2:** Integrated land use planning and sustainable forest management applied across Protected Areas system Baseline: None Target: Largely **Indicator 6.1.3:** Tajikistan is compliant with Montreal Protocol under the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs). Baseline: National plan for implementation of obligations under the Montreal Protocol under the Stockholm Convention on POPs drafted. Target: All measures within the National plan for implementation of obligations under the Montreal Protocol under the Stockholm Convention on POPs implemented.	Committee on Environmental Protection Agency for Forestry Agency for Hydrometeorology National Biodiversity and Biosafety Centre National Platform on Disaster Risk Reduction Committee for Emergencies and Civil Defence CSOs Rapid Emergency Assessment and Coordination Team UNEP, UNOCHA,	**Regular:** **$3,129,000** **Other :** **$31,300,000**

		<u>Output 6.2:</u> Effective institutional, legislative, policy frameworks in place to enhance the implementation of disaster and climate risk management measures at national and sub-national levels **Indicator 6.2.1:** Functional gender-sensitive national disaster risk management strategy (NDRMS) implementation monitoring mechanism established Baseline: None Target: Gender-sensitive NDRMS implementation monitoring mechanism established and functional **Indicator 6.2.2**: Contingency planning at national and subnational levels for effectively managing disasters and extreme climate events in place Baseline: Contingency planning is not applied at national and subnational levels. Target: Contingency plans at national and subnational levels for effectively managing disasters and extreme climate events developed and applied throughout Tajikistan (100 per cent coverage). **Indicator 6.2.3:** Mechanisms in place to assess natural and human-induced risks at national and subnational levels **Baseline:** Risk assessment methodology developed and approved by the Government **Target:** Risk assessment methodology applied in at least 15 districts **<u>Output 6.3</u>. Strengthened livelihoods through solutions for disaster and climate risk management** **Indicator 6.3.1:** Number of people benefitting from disaster response and recovery and disaster and climate-resilient livelihoods, sex-disaggregated Baseline: 0; Target: 100,000 (40,000 women) **Indicator 6.3.2:** Number of CSOs participating in disaster risk reduction planning, recovery and resilience building in rural/urban areas Baseline: 0; Target: 10	UNISDR GEF, Swiss Cooperation Office, Government of the Russian Federation, other donors	